ST. LOUIS DISTRICT CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT NUMBER 7

Phase II Archeological Investigations at the Neck-in-the-Woods and Wild Bob Sites, Southeast Missouri Port Authority Tract, Cape Girardeau and Scott Counties, Missouri

by
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St. Louis District Cultural Resource

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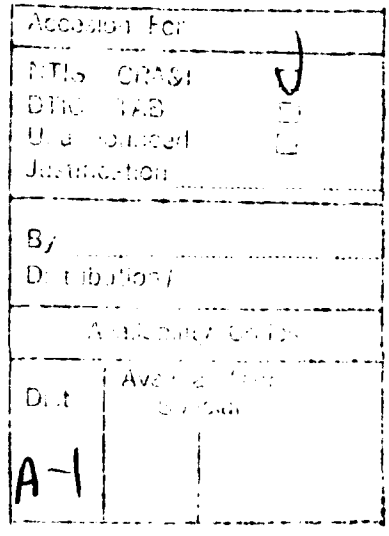

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Abstract

Archaeological testing investigations to determine National Register of Historic Places eligibility were conducted by the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, during the summer of 1983. While three sites were originally to be tested, only one was completed, and another partially tested. Changes in plans resulted from the realization that the sites could be preserved in place. Initial SLD surveys of the project area indicated that not only did the sites have Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian components, but all three were probably partially buried by colluvial slope wash.

The testing confirmed the buried status of the Neck-in-the-Woods site (23ST196), which is considered to be eligible for nomination to the National Register. The partial testing of the Wild Bob site (23ST204) may also indicate buried cultural deposits, although investigations were inconclusive. Project plans call for covering the sites with a layer of fill material, thereby preventing adverse impacts to the sites and precluding the necessity for further work at these sites.

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Introduction

The Southeast Missouri Port Authority facility is a proposed barge harbor site which will be constructed to serve Mississippi River traffic. The project, under the auspices of the Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, is located approximately 2.5 miles south of the city of Cape Girardeau, in Cape Girardeau and Scott Counties, Missouri. Subsequent to the completion of Phase I archaeological investigations (cultural resource survey), the St. Louis District prepared to initiate in-house Phase II testing investigations. These test excavations were conducted by St. Louis District staff archaeologists on July 27-29, 1983.

Environmental Setting

The Southeast Missouri Port Tract is located in the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain adjacent to the northern perimeter of the Scott County Hills (Figs. 1 and 2). The former channel of Cape La Croix Creek meanders through the floodplain project area before it empties into the Mississippi River. The floodplain is composed principally of fine sandy soils and black clayey soils (Price 1981:11). The Scott County Hills are an upland remnant isolated by the surrounding Mississippi River floodplain on all sides. These limestone hills are highly dissected and are capped with Pleistocene age loess (Price 1981:11).

General Land Office Survey data for 1820 and 1822, examined for the region by Cooley and Fuller (1979:11),

indicated that the area had black oak, elm, hickory, maple, ash, sassafras, white oak, and black gum. The biotic community present at that time was probably 'the sweetgum-elm-cane ridge forest' which probably supported larger numbers of important faunal resources than any other biotic communities in the area, especially in the lowland (Lewis 1974).

The vegetation in the study area has been greatly changed by the action of man over the past 175 years. Contemporary nineteenth century accounts provide adequate descriptions of the vegetation around Cape Girardeau which would apply to the Scott County Hills. James (1972) described the country west of the town in 1823 as covered with heavy forests of oak, tulip, poplar, and nyassa intermixed in the valleys with sugar tree and fagus sylvatica, and on the hills with an undergrowth of American hazel, and the shot bush or angelica tree (C. Price and J. Price 1977:8). Yellow poplar was indicated to be prolific by early travelers. Flint (1828) noted that this species attained its utmost development in the area of Cape Girardeau. Houck (1908:169) noted that the tulip tree grew in immense proportions in an isolated belt extending 25 miles from Cape Girardeau in a sweeping southwestern circle to the St. Francis and Black rivers. Flint (1826:230) indicated that the principal growth around Cape Girardeau was oak. The Tywappity Bottoms, the swamp south of Scott County Hills and extending westward and southward, contained

vast quantities of Cypress trees. It apparently had large open areas that were covered with swamp grasses for Flint (1828:231) noted that it contained grasses of which rices were an important resource. Cane was also prevalent in the lowlands and stream valleys (Price 1981:13-14).

Archaeological Investigations at Southeast Missouri Port

Prior to the cultural resource survey of the port tract (Price 1981), no archaeological investigations had been conducted in the project area. In the general vicinity of Cape Girardeau however, several studies have been conducted. These are discussed in Price (1981) and will not be reviewed here. Instead, a summary of the Southeast Missouri Port pedestrian survey and the St. Louis District field inspections will be given in this section.

In 1980, the Southeast Missouri Port Authority, Scott County, Missouri, contracted with the Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, to conduct a Phase I cultural resource survey of the tract. This survey recorded four archaeological sites in the 455 acres that then made up the planned port facility (the size was later reduced). Of these four sites, two were identified as prehistoric, although no more specific cultural affiliation could be made. Another was an historic archaeological site and the fourth was an historical limestone quarry.

The two prehistoric sites, Neck-in-the-Woods (23ST196) and Gumbo Rise (23ST195) were characterized by undiagnostic debitage scatters with the latter producing biface fragments and historical debris. Neck-in-the-Woods was identified on a small colluvial slope. Gumbo Rise (Area A as defined by Price 1981:8) was situated on a low terrace remnant and (Area B) on a large flat upland terrace considerably higher in elevation.

Of the two historical sites, Cape La Croix (23ST194) produced materials typical of a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic dwelling site. It is the only site in the project area that was located on a floodplain ridge. The remaining historical site, the Old Rock Quarry Archaeological Site (23ST197) is located at the bluff base along the eastern edge of the port tract. This abandoned limestone quarry dates to about the late nineteenth century (Price 1981:29-31, 36-37).

Subsequent to the pedestrian survey, the Corps of Engineers was to secure a contractor to conduct Phase II testing investigations to determine each site's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. However, by 1982, the proposed port tract had been reduced in size, placing the Cape La Croix Creek Site (23ST194) outside the project area and eliminating the need for testing that site.

A work order was prepared by the St. Louis District in the autumn of 1982 as the first step in hiring a contractor to test the two remaining sites (23ST197 was considered not testable, given its nature). Due to budgetary limitations, though, the St. Louis District was without funds adequate to allow contract

services, and it was necessary to conduct the Phase II investigations in-house.

Just prior to this decision, SLD personnel performed a field reconnaissance in which the reported sites were revisited. This took place on 23 November 1982, and resulted in the discovery of diagnostic materials on the Gumbo Rise and the Neck-in-the-Woods sites. A Mill Creek hoe fragment (Plate 2f), collected from Neck-in-the-Woods and a sandstone discoidal fragment (Plate 4g), recovered from Gumbo Rise indicated a Mississippian affiliation for both sites. In addition, two previously unreported archaeological sites were located during the reconnaissance (Fig. 3). The new sites, Mule Lip (23ST205) and DB (23ST203), were situated on colluvial terraces at the base of the upland bluffline in locations similar to 23ST195 and 196. At the time of their discovery, both sites appeared to be light lithic scatters. Surveying conditions at the Mule Lip site were fair since it had been disced but not planted, and had grown over in weeds. The DB site was cultivated at the time of discovery, and having been disced and rained-on, was in fair to good surveying condition. Only nine chert flakes and two cores were observed at Mule Lip; ten chert flakes were observed in a very dispersed scatter at the DB site.

St. Louis District archaeological testing of the four sites (23ST195, 196, 203, and 205), to assess their National Register eligibility, was re-scheduled for the spring of 1983. In the interim, the Southeast Missouri Port facility plans were once again revised, so that Gumbo Rise (23ST195) and DB (23ST203) were

both excluded from any project-related impacts.

Because of an extremely wet spring season, St. Louis District made no attempts at archaeological testing until early summer of 1983. Even when a first attempt was made (and failed) on 30 June 1983, the road which accesses the project area was too muddy to allow passage of vehicles or machinery necessary for the investigations. However, SLD staff archaeologists made an "as long as we're out here" revisit of the Mule Lip and Neck-in-the-Woods sites, and in the process discovered yet another previously unidentified site. This discovery raised the number of sites within the project area back to three (Fig. 4).

The newly identified site, Wild Bob (23ST204), was situated on a once-cultivated (but fallow) colluvial slope, between 23ST196 and 23ST205 (Figs. 3 and 4). A total of only 10 chert flakes were observed upon the initial survey of the Wild Bob site. One flake was of Mill Creek chert, hinting at a Mississippian cultural component.

Additionally, new insights were gained regarding all of the previously-recorded sites. A Mississippian component was reconfirmed at the Neck-in-the-Woods site, where Mill Creek debitage and numerous tool fragments and shell-tempered ceramic fragments were found. Mississippian artifacts were also found on the Mule Lip and Gumbo Rise (both Areas A and B) sites. In addition, all three sites produced Woodland and Archaic materials.

The June revisit was surprising, considering that both Price (1981) and SLD personnel had observed only light artifact scatters (Gumbo Rise was the exception). In fact, Neck-in-the-Woods and Mule Lip appeared in June 1983 as moderate to heavy material scatters, there being about 70 artifacts collected from each at that time.

The June 1983 revisit also produced the observation that the Wild Bob, Mule Lip, and Neck-in-the-Woods sites exhibited paucities of material at their highest elevations. This, combined with a relative abundance of materials at lower elevations and in erosional gullies, suggested intact subsurface deposits; obviously, colluviation is quite conducive to this sort of situation.

In summary: the June 1983 site revisits resulted in the identification of a prehistoric occupation more intense than had been previously recognized; cultural affiliations were established for all four sites; and all four shared Mississippian artifacts in common. The excellent survey conditions in June 1983 resulted from rainsplash and gully erosion produced by intense thunderstorms just previous to the revisit. Like the Mule Lip and Neck-in-the-Woods sites, the Wild Bob site appeared to warrant evaluative testing. It appeared from the surface distributions on all three sites that the sites were all at least partially intact beneath the surface, suggesting potential eligibility for nomination to the National Register.

Description of Archaeological Sites

Neck-in-the-Woods (23ST196)

The Neck-in-the-Woods site was originally reported by Price (1981) as being a light lithic scatter covering 50 by 50 feet (15 by 15 m). St. Louis District project investigations resulted in the delineation of a larger potentially buried prehistoric occupation than first reported. A Mississippian component was firmly established by the recovery of 6 Mill Creek hoe flakes, 1 Mill Creek hoe fragment, 2 chunks of Mill Creek chert, 4 Kaolin chert flakes, 1 Mill Creek pick midsection, and 3 small shell-tempered body sherds (Plates 1d-e and 2a-k). In addition, one small bipolar microblade core made from Burlington chert was recovered which may relate to the Mississippian occupation (Plate 1c). Mississippian microtool industries have been documented at the Cahokia site (Mason and Perino 1961; Yerkes 1983) in Illinois and at the Zebree site in Mississippi Co., Arkansas (Morse and Morse 1980).

Other artifacts from the site include a straight stemmed Late Archaic-Early Woodland projectile point made from Mill Creek chert, and an expanding stemmed projectile point of indeterminate classification and chert type (Plate 1a-b). Debitage collected from Neck-in-the-Woods during the 30 June 1983 SLD revisits includes 6 chunks of blocky shatter, 6 chunks which had been utilized somewhat as cores, 7 primary flakes, 13 secondary flakes, 3 bifacial thinning flakes, 4 tertiary or pressure flakes, and 3 pieces of secondary shatter. The debitage displays

a relatively wide variety of chert types originating probably from numerous Ozark upland, Mississippi alluvial gravel, and Scott County Hills sources. (The Mill Creek and Kaolin chert, of course, originate from the Shawnee Hills in Union County, Illinois.) Although most of the debitage cannot be sourced, some of the white-colored cherts belong to the Burlington formation. A minor amount of greenish Fern Glen formation chert is also present.

Wild Bob Site (23ST204)

The Wild Bob site was located by SLD archaeologists within the port tract during the 30 June 1983 revisit. Its dimensions measure approximately 20 by 30 m and Wild Bob also appeared to have partially buried potential. Material collected during the survey of the site includes 2 primary flakes (which, as cortex shows, were removed from smoothed gravelly raw material), 2 irregular chunks of chert, 1 thermally-damaged chert chunk, 4 small secondary flakes and one small Mill Creek hoe flake. Other material was recovered during testing and will be listed in a later section. As the 2 primary flakes illustrate, most chert debitage has the appearance of material from gravel sources.

Mule Lip Site (23ST205)

The Mule Lip site covers an area that measures about 30 by 50 m. Only a few artifacts were observed on the surface on 23 November 1982, when the site was first recorded by SLD personnel. The site lies partially within the planned port tract (Fig. 4).

The later 30 June 1983 revisit resulted in the recovery of numerous artifacts, with diagnostics representing both the Archaic and Mississippian periods. Diagnostic Archaic artifacts include 4 projectile points: an expanding stem point manufactured from Cobden chert (Plate 3b); a straight stemmed point made from an indeterminate tan chert (gravel?) type (Plate 3a); a small side-notched point of indeterminate chert type (Plate 3d); and the proximal end of a Middle Archaic Godar point (heat-treated indeterminate chert) (Plate 3c). Diagnostic Mississippian artifacts include one small plain shell-tempered body sherd (Plate 3g), two Mill Creek hoe flakes (Plate 3h-i), and one Kaolin flake possibly related to the Mississippian occupation at the site.

Other materials collected from the Mule Lip site include one Cobden chert side scraper (Plate 3f), 2 biface fragments (Plate 3e), 6 large bifacial thinning flakes, 5 small bifacial thinning flakes, 7 irregular chunks of blocky chert (one with cobble cortex), 2 cores, 9 primary flakes, 7 secondary flakes, 6 small chunks of shatter, and 9 small percussion or pressure (tertiary) flakes. Also present was one historic late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century ceramic sherd.

Gumbo Rise (23ST195)

Although this site lies outside of the project area, SLD inspections did result in the discovery of diagnostic materials which date the site to the Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods. The low site terrace (23ST195A) produced 3 stemmed

projectile points (Plate 4a-c) of which one was heat-treated (Plate 4b) and could be classified as a Late Woodland Steuben type. The small biface from the site (Plate 4d) may represent a preform for these stemmed points. Two Mill Creek hoe flakes, 3 plain shell-tempered body sherds and a sandstone discoidal fragment represent the Mississippian component at the site. Price (1981) reports the dimensions of Gumbo Rise as 100 ft (east-west) by 250 feet (north-south). However, this apparently combines 23ST195B, which lies on a higher bluff terrace south of 23ST195A.

The section of the Gumbo Rise site which lies on the bluff terrace (23ST195B) appears to cover quite a large area, although it has not been adequately surveyed. The topographic difference between the two areas A and B of the Gumbo Rise site could technically be considered as basis for recording the two under separate designations. As pointed out by Price (1981), 23ST195B contains an historic component and a prehistoric scatter. Diagnostic material recovered by the SLD includes an Archaic expanding stem projectile point with a ground base, a (Dalton?) chert adze blade, and a fragment of a Mill Creek notched hoe blade (Plate 5).

Site Discussion

Of the five recorded prehistoric sites in the Southeast Missouri Port port area, four have Mississippian components. Another three have either Archaic or Woodland components. Only the DB site (23ST203) has no identified cultural affiliation.

The relative abundance of the Mississippian sites in the area appears to indicate intensive or repetitive utilization of the same physiographic zone by Mississippian peoples. The similarity of location for these Mississippian sites may be indicative of a particular resource exploitation strategy. It may also, however, reflect either the uninhabitable nature of the nearby low-lying floodplain, or the buried status of the archaeological sites in the floodplain. Whatever the case, the identified prehistoric archaeological sites have excellent potential to produce well-preserved remains since they are located on colluvial slopes where bluff slope wash could potentially cause burial.

Research Goals

The primary objective of the testing investigations was to assess the cultural resources in the project area to a level sufficient to determine the eligibilty of Wild Bob, Mule Lip, and Neck-in-the-Woods for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Eligible cultural resources are those which meet the criteria as set forth in 36CFR60.6 (see Appendix I). Needed data in evaluating National Register eligibility include

presence or absence of subsurface features, depth of cultural deposits, cultural affiliation, and preservation of floral and faunal remains. These data would be used in determining each site's integrity and ability to answer research questions concerning the inhabitants' settlement and subsistence patterns in a local and regional perspective.

Testing Methodology

The St. Louis District testing methodology was planned to consist first of limited machine removal of plowzone along a single blade-width of the machine. Any subsurface features would then be detected in the exposed subsoil along the strip. Besides being cost- and time-effective, this method would eliminate the possibility of missing subsurface features, which may occur by using the traditional two-meter-square approach on these seemingly limited activity sites. The benefits of such an approach have been illustrated by the FAI-270 highway mitigation project, conducted by the University of Illinois-Champaign-Urbana in the American Bottom of St. Clair, Madison, and Monroe counties, Illinois (Bareis and Porter 1981). An excellent example of the beneficial aspects of this approach is given by Batura and Leigh (1983). During their Corps-authorized testing of the Fox Pup site in the Illinois River Valley, both random square excavation and mechanical blading were conducted. Two test squares were excavated first but no subsurface features were located. However, when later, limited plowzone removal was

conducted, 4 pit features were identified (Batura and Leigh 1983:32-33).

Even though blading was planned at Southeast Missouri Port, the testing methodology had to be modified after field investigations were initiated. These modifications consisted of backhoe removal of plowzone in excavation units rather than blading a strip through each site. This was necessitated by the compactness of the plowzone, which resisted blading by both a tractor with attached blade and a backhoe blade.

Two test units were excavated on 23ST196, one of which was a geomorphological trench. A similar testing strategy was planned for Wild Bob and Mule Lip. Due to time constraints, however, a geomorphological trench was not excavated at the Wild Bob site and test excavations at Mule Lip were never initiated.

All prehistoric features encountered were to be mapped, plotted, photographed in situ, and completly excavated. Feature fill would be sampled for further processing. Limits of excavation, as well as site topography, were to be mapped using a permanent datum point set below the plowzone. This mapping was conducted only at 23ST196 since it was the only completely tested site.

Testing Results

Test excavations at the Neck-in-the-Woods site were conducted on 27-28 July 1983. Attempts made at blading a strip through the site were soon abandoned in favor of two excavation units placed roughly on the site's north-south axis. The first unit, measuring 1.5 by 2.0 m in plan view and designated as the "South Test Trench", was excavated with the backhoe to a depth of about 1.0 m below the surface. The walls of the cut were subsequently profiled which resulted in the identification of Feature 1.

The top of Feature 1 was defined at a depth of 45 cm below the present-day surface. About 20 cm of this depth was made up of the plowzone, meaning that Feature 1 was buried 25 cm below the plowzone. The overburden was made up of a fine silt loam soil which is interpreted as water-deposited loess, washed off the bluff tops. In profile, Feature 1 appears to be a shallow basin and in plan view it has a circular outline (Fig. 5). Feature 1 was plotted, mapped, and photographed in situ (Plate 7). It was subsequently fully excavated (although one-half of the feature had been located where the trench was excavated) and a float sample was taken from the feature fill. The approximately ten-liter float sample contained numerous hickory nut fragments and much wood charcoal, but only one corn kernel. Other material recovered from the pit fill includes one piece of limestone and one piece of sandstone. Material recovered in general South Test Trench contexts includes 4 blocky chunks of chert and 2 pieces of sandstone.

The second excavation unit on 23ST196 was located 16 m north of the South Test Trench and was designated the "North Test Unit". It measures 2 by 2 m in planview and was first excavated by a backhoe to a depth of approximately 50 cm below the surface (approximately the same depth as Feature 1 was below the surface). This North Test Unit was then shovel-scraped and inspected for cultural features; none were encountered. Permanent datum points were established on the Neck-in-the-Woods site during excavation and were utilized to map limits of excavation, Feature 1, and site topography. The datum points consist of two steel spikes set on an east-west line perpendicular to magnetic north. Point A is located on the top-center of the colluvial slope ridge and functioned as the transit station for all mapping. Point B is located 15m west of Point A and was assigned an arbitrary elevation of 100.00m above sea level. All contour elevations on the site map (Fig. 6) are set relative to this since no benchmark exists nearby.

Test excavations at the Wild Bob site were initiated on 28 July 1983 at which time an approximately 5 by 5 m excavation unit was placed on a slightly higher area of the colluvial slope outside of the recognized site boundaries (as determined by the surface material scatter). This was done because it was believed that the site in this area, like 23ST196, might be concealed by slope wash. This southern test unit was excavated to a depth of approximately 50 cm by backhoe and then shovel scraping. No cultural features or artifacts were observed.

The second test unit was placed along the partially bladed area down-slope and north of the first unit, well within the light artifact scatter. The plowzone was removed in an area measuring about 2 by 4 m, and the exposed surface was shovel-scraped. The underlying zone in this unit appeared to be a fairly dark silt loam with lighter mottles. Flecks of charcoal and hematite were occasionally observed in this soil zone. Several artifacts including 2 plain shell-tempered body sherds, a burned Mill Creek hoe flake, and a small piece of unground hematite were found while shovel-scraping this zone. Shovel-scraping was expanded out from the excavation unit in attempts to define feature fill; however, it was apparent from this shovel-scraping that we were into either a midden area or a buried plowzone. In the latter case, intact cultural features would still be below the limits of excavation.

At this time, a geomorphological trench would have been excavated had time allowed. However, the SLD crew had to return to the District Office. Prior to the departure of the crew, all excavation units at both sites were backfilled. A decision not to complete the testing of Wild Bob and Mule Lip was made because all were apparently not to be adversely impacted by the planned port but would be buried under fill placed over the entire area.

The decision not to continue SLD testing was also made contingent upon the agreement between the Corps of Engineers and the Southeast Missouri Port Authority that the sites involved would be fieldmarked before landfilling and protected while being landfilled. Depth of site burial will vary; 23ST196 will be

buried under about 10 to 20 ft of port berm fill; 23ST204 will be buried under 0 to 16 ft of fill; and 23ST205 will be partially buried under 0 to 16 ft of fill. The remainder of 23ST205 lies outside of the project area and will not be impacted.

Statement of Significance

As a result of SLD archaeological testing investigations, the Neck-in-the-Woods site (23ST196) is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This evaluation is offered because the site is partially buried, which process has well preserved the site's subsurface integrity. This site has potential to yield a wide range of data which could not normally be expected except on unplowed sites (Prentice and Mehrer 1981). The site also has potential to yield information important on the subsistence activities of Mississippian inhabitants in the area, as Feature 1 verifies. In addition, the Late Archaic-Woodland occupation at Neck-in-the-Woods may provide much needed information on these poorly understood earlier periods in the Scott County Hills area of Missouri (Price 1981:16). The National Register form for the Neck-in-the-Woods site (23ST196) is attached as Appendix II.

Recommendations

The three sites which now lie in the Southeast Missouri Port tract will apparently not be adversely affected by construction or use of the port facility. Impacts will be avoided by site burial under port berm fill. As a result, no further investigations except marking the sites are recommended at this time. Site marking, to be conducted under Corps of Engineers supervision, should consist of placing a Corps of Engineers datum point in the center of each site, obtaining an elevation above mean sea level for these points, and covering each site with a prepared soil/sand cap or with sheets of plastic. Any changes or modifications to landfilling plans which may create adverse effects to any of these three sites will require that: 1) National Register testing be completed at Wild Bob and Mule Lip with Phase III mitigation to follow; and 2) mitigation measures be initiated at Neck-in-the-Woods.

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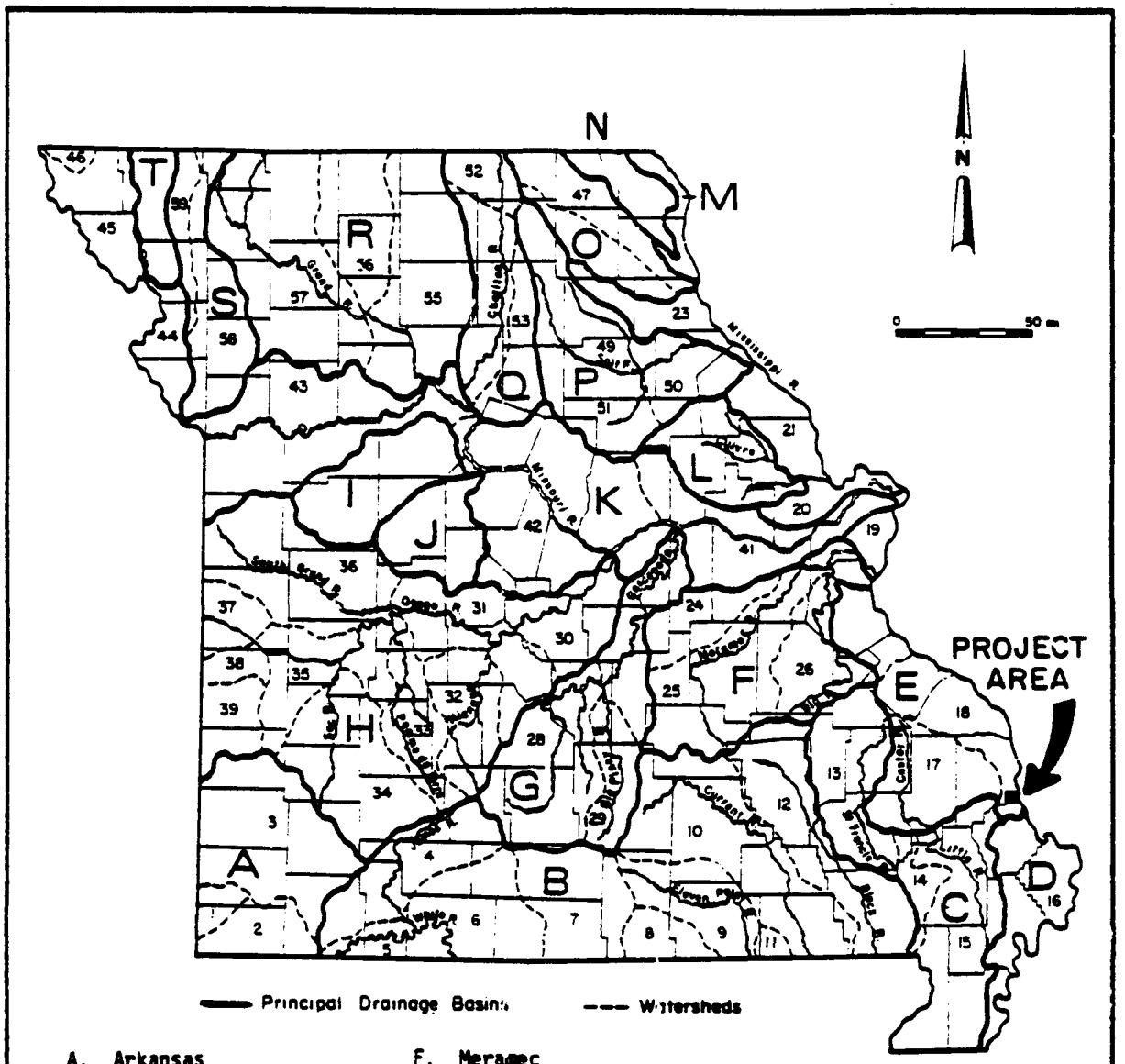

A. Arkansas
1. Lost Creek
2. Elk
3. Spring

B. White
4. James
5. Table Rock
6. White
7. North Fork
8. Spring
9. Eleven Point
10. Current
11. Fourche Creek
12. Black

C. St. Francis
13. Upper St. Francis
14. Lower St. Francis
15. Little River

D. Lower Mississippi
16. Lower Mississippi

E. Upper Mississippi
17. Whitewater/Castor
18. Mississippi 1
19. Mississippi 2
20. Mississippi 3
21. Mississippi 4
22. Mississippi 5
23. North River

F. Meramec
24. Bourbeuse
25. Meramec
26. Big

G. Gasconade
27. Lower Gasconade
28. Upper Gasconade
29. Big Piney

H. Osage
30. Lower Osage
31. Lake of the Ozarks
32. Niangua
33. Pomme de Terre
34. Sac
35. Upper Osage
36. South Grand
37. Marais des Cygnes
38. Little Osage
39. Marmaton

I. Blackwater

J. Lamine

K. Missouri
41. Missouri 1
42. Missouri 2
43. Missouri 3
44. Missouri 4
45. Missouri 5
46. Nishnabotna

L. Cuivre

M. Des Moines

N. Wyaconda/Fox

O. Fabius
47. North Fabius
48. South Fabius

P. Salt
49. North Fork
50. Salt 1
51. Salt 2

Q. Chariton
52. Upper Chariton
53. Lower Chariton
54. Middle/East Fork

R. Grand
55. Grand 1
56. Thompson
57. Grand 2

S. Platte
58. Platte
59. One Hundred & Two

T. Nodaway

Figure 1. Major drainages of Missouri illustrating the location of the project area (After Price 1981).

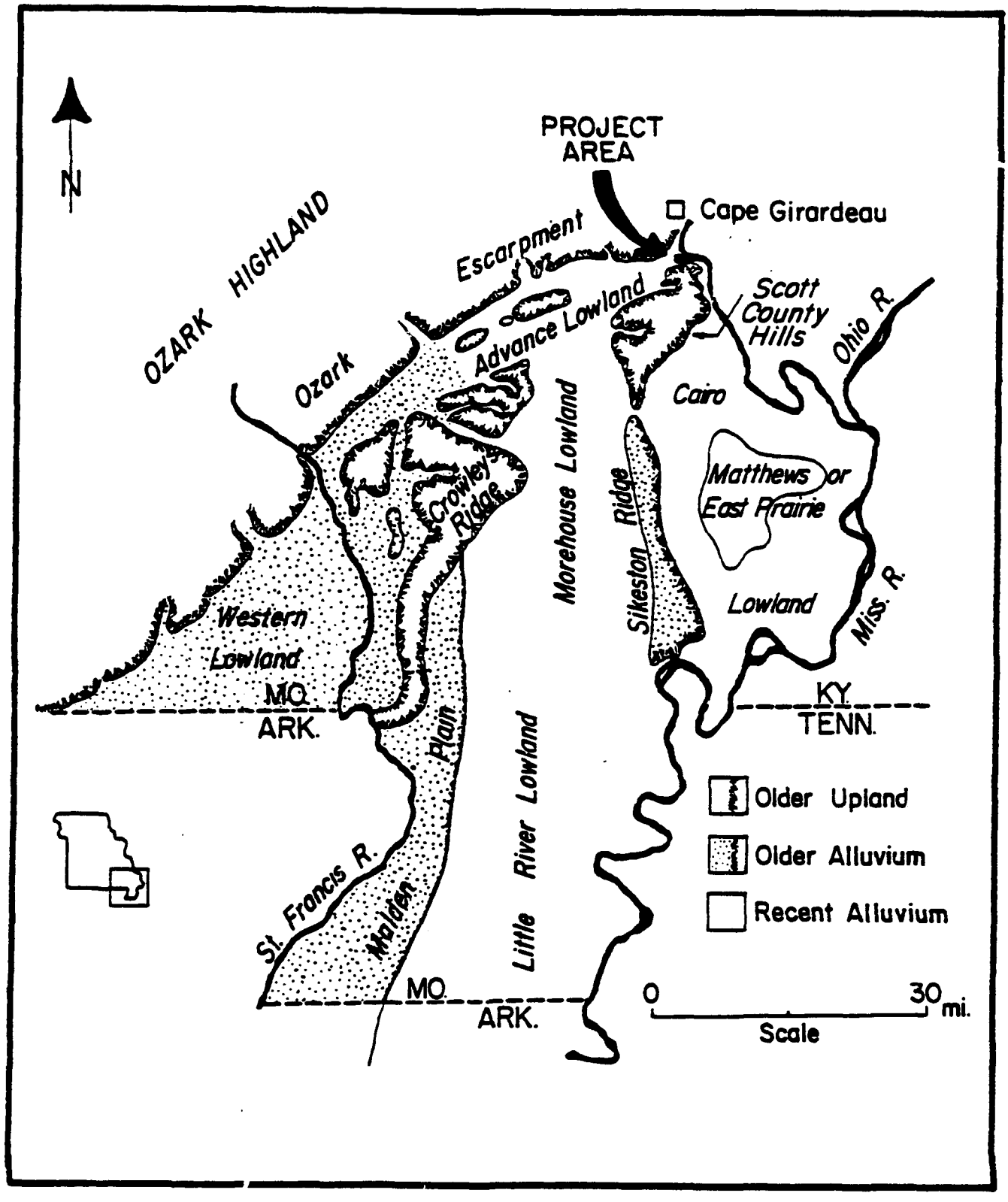

Figure 2. Project area relative to major landforms in Southeast Missouri (After Price 1981).

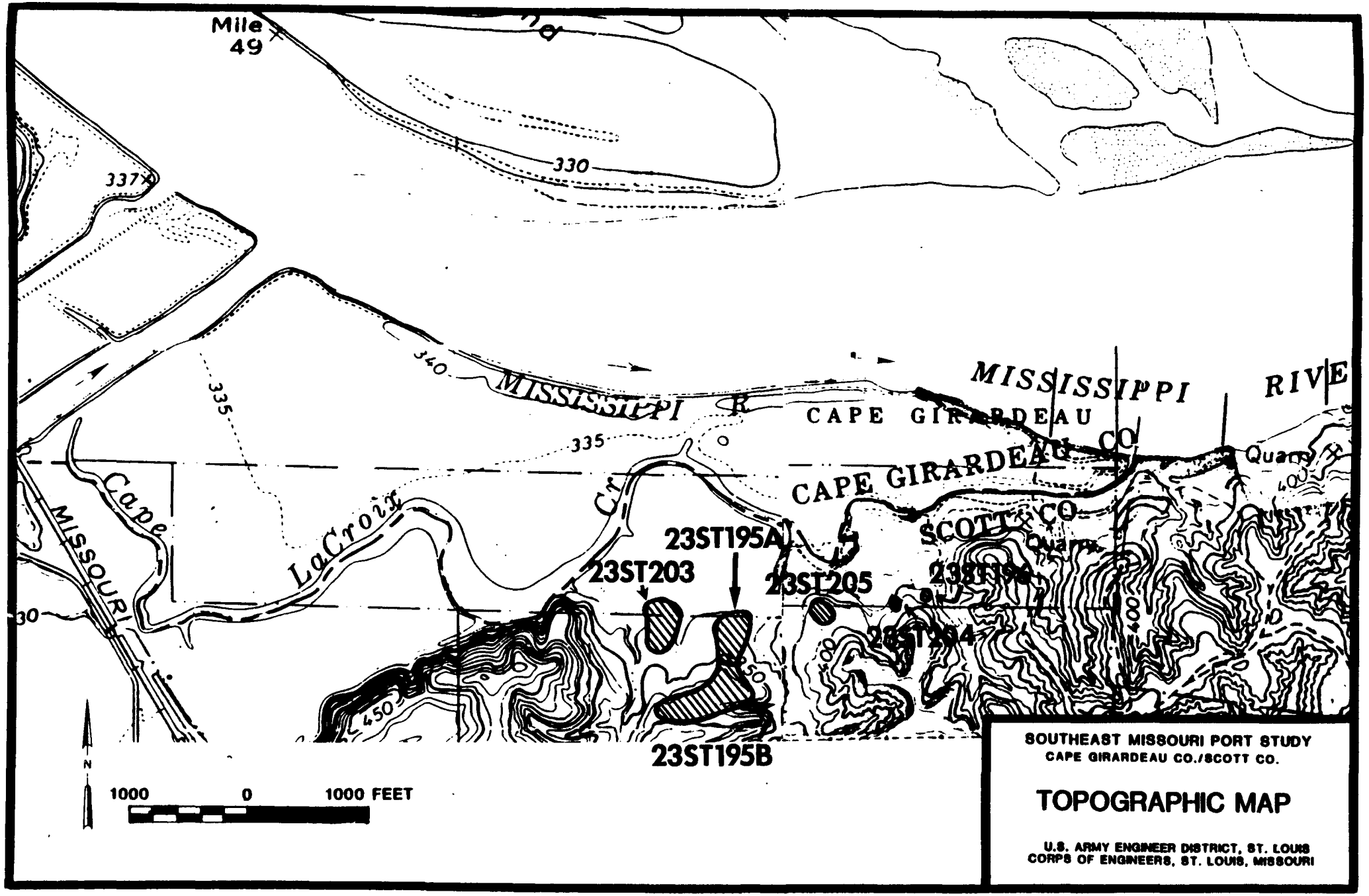

Figure 3. Topographic map with site locations (enlarged U.S.G.S. 7.5').

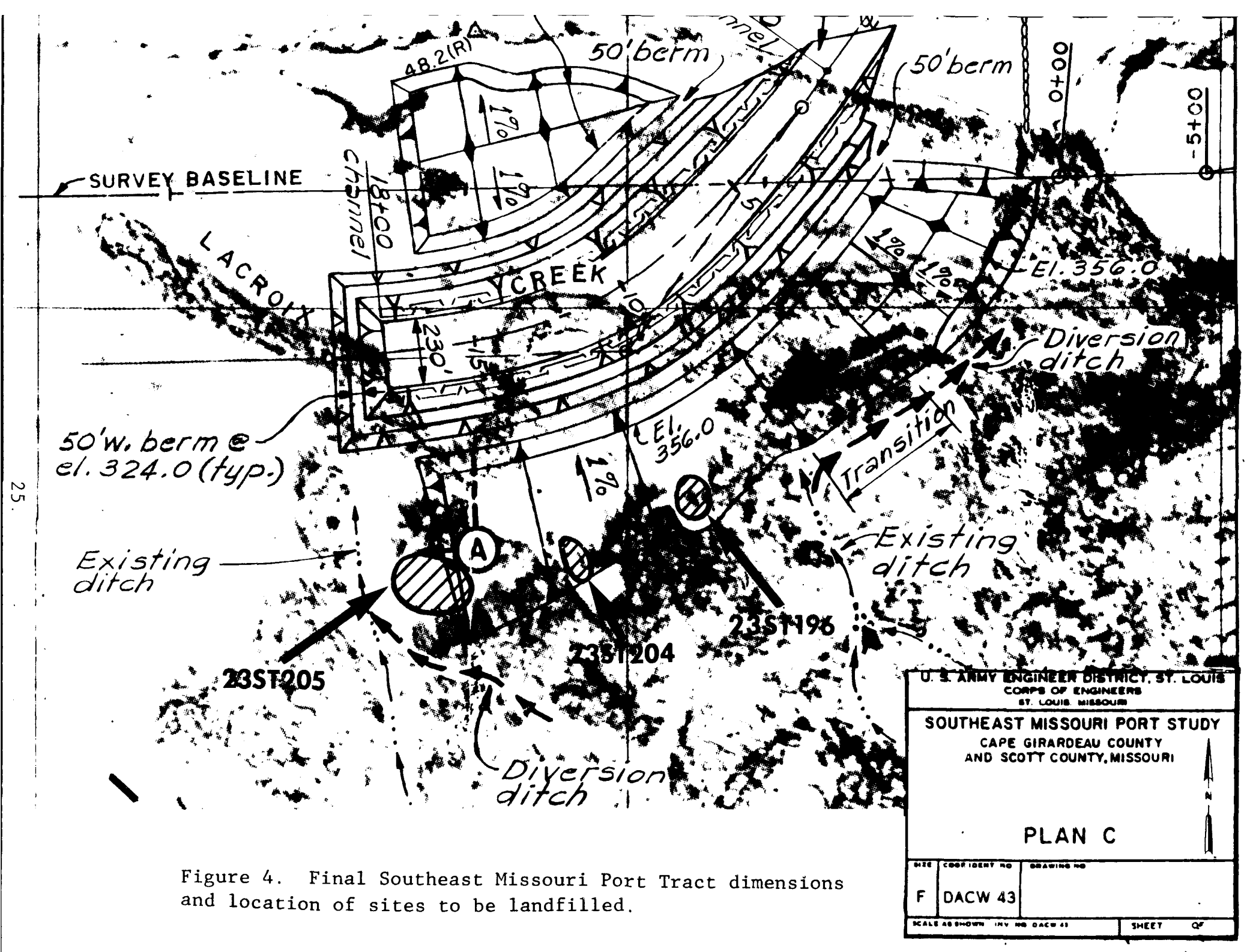

Figure 4. Final Southeast Missouri Port Tract dimensions and location of sites to be landfilled.

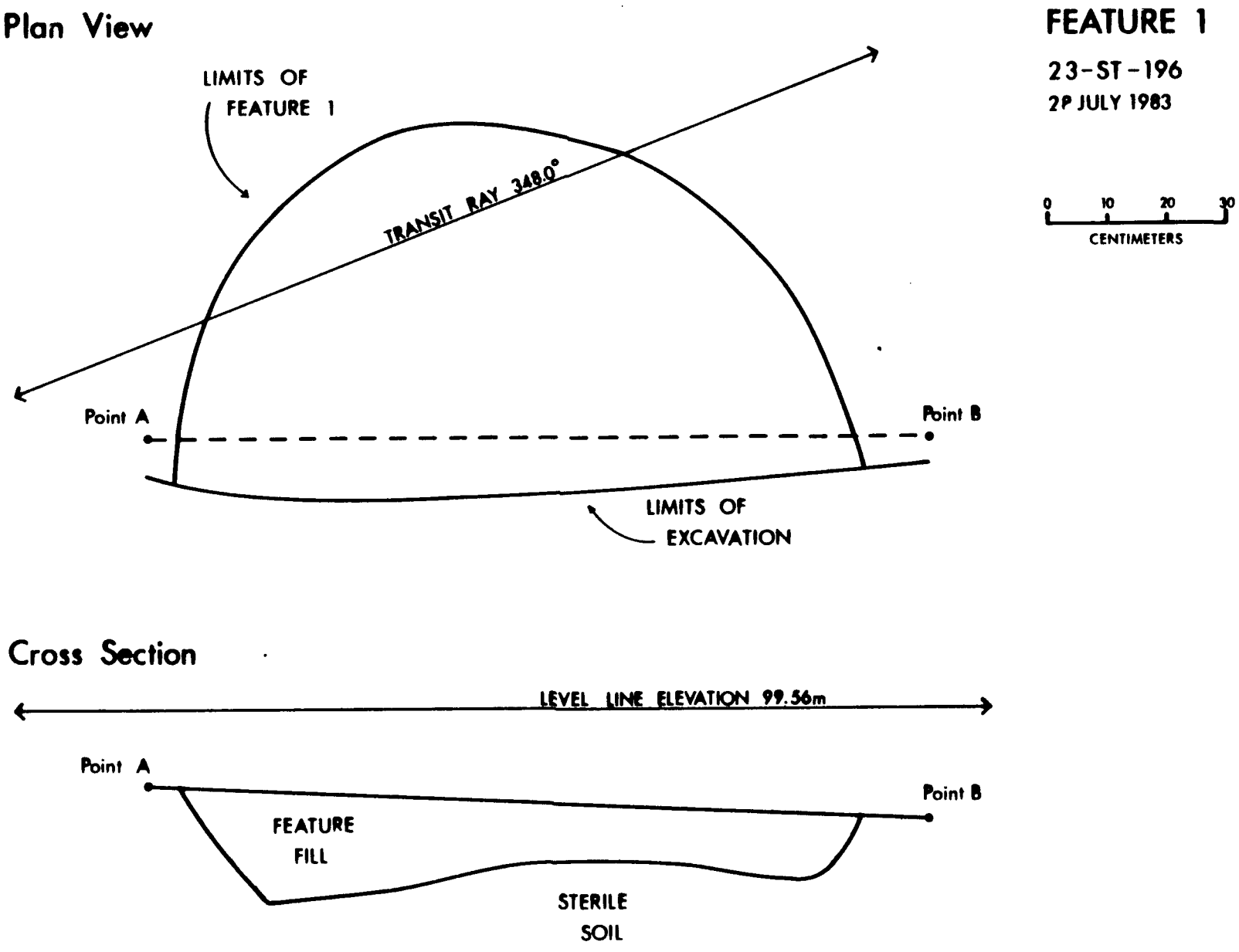

Figure 5. Feature 1 map, Neck-in-the-Woods site (23ST196). Feature fill-10 YR 3/6 silt loam, sterile soil-10 YR 4/6 silt loam.

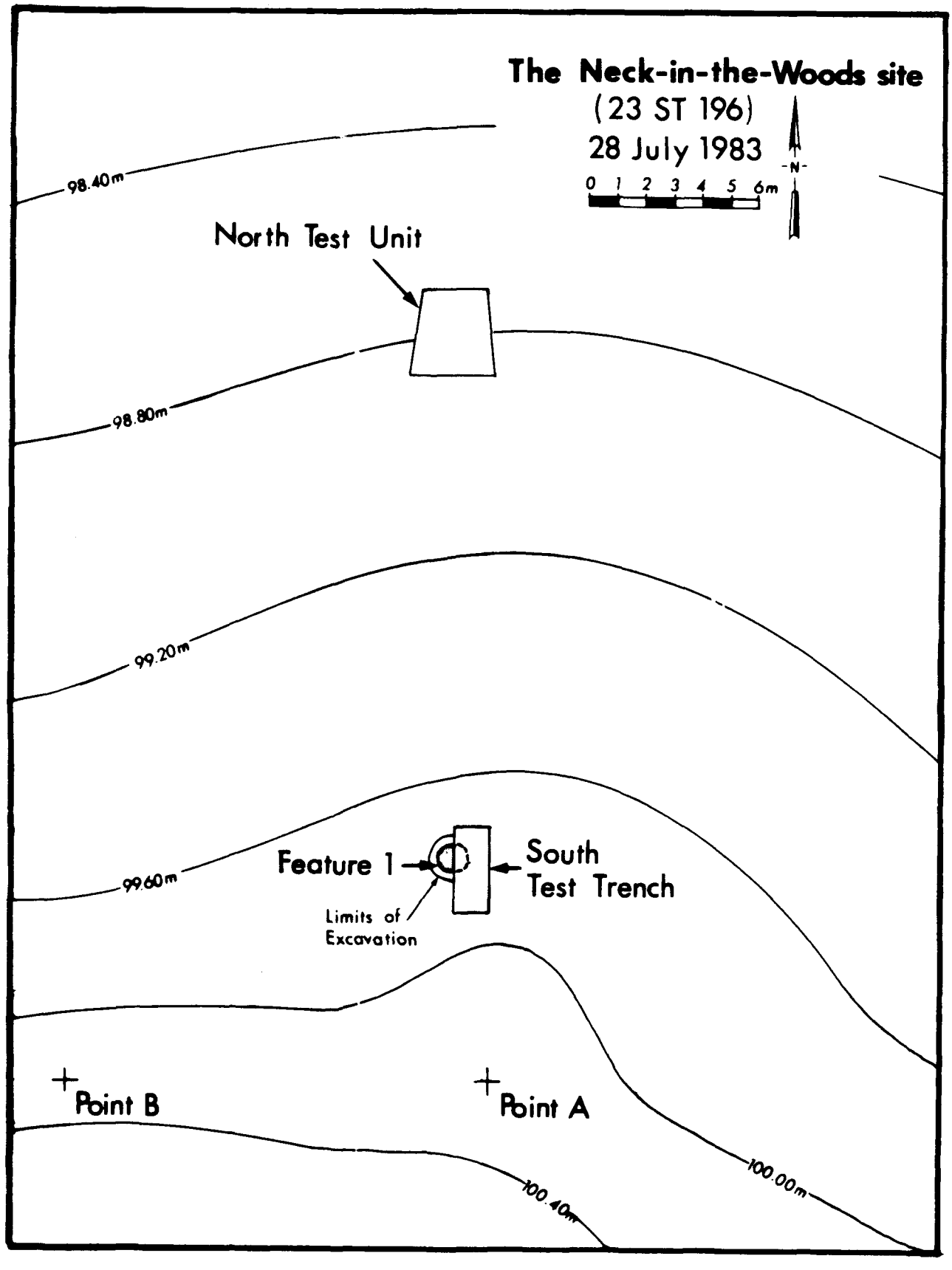

Figure 6. The Neck-in-the-Woods site map.

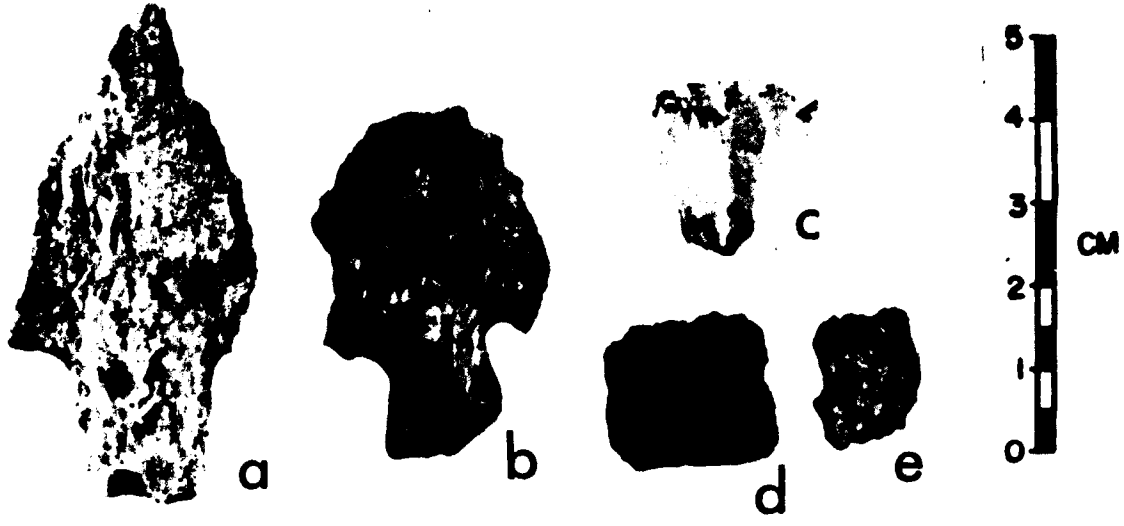

Plate 1. Neck-in-the-Woods (23ST196) artifacts: a-b. Late Archaic-Early Woodland projectile points; c. micro-tool core; d-e. shell tempered body sherds.

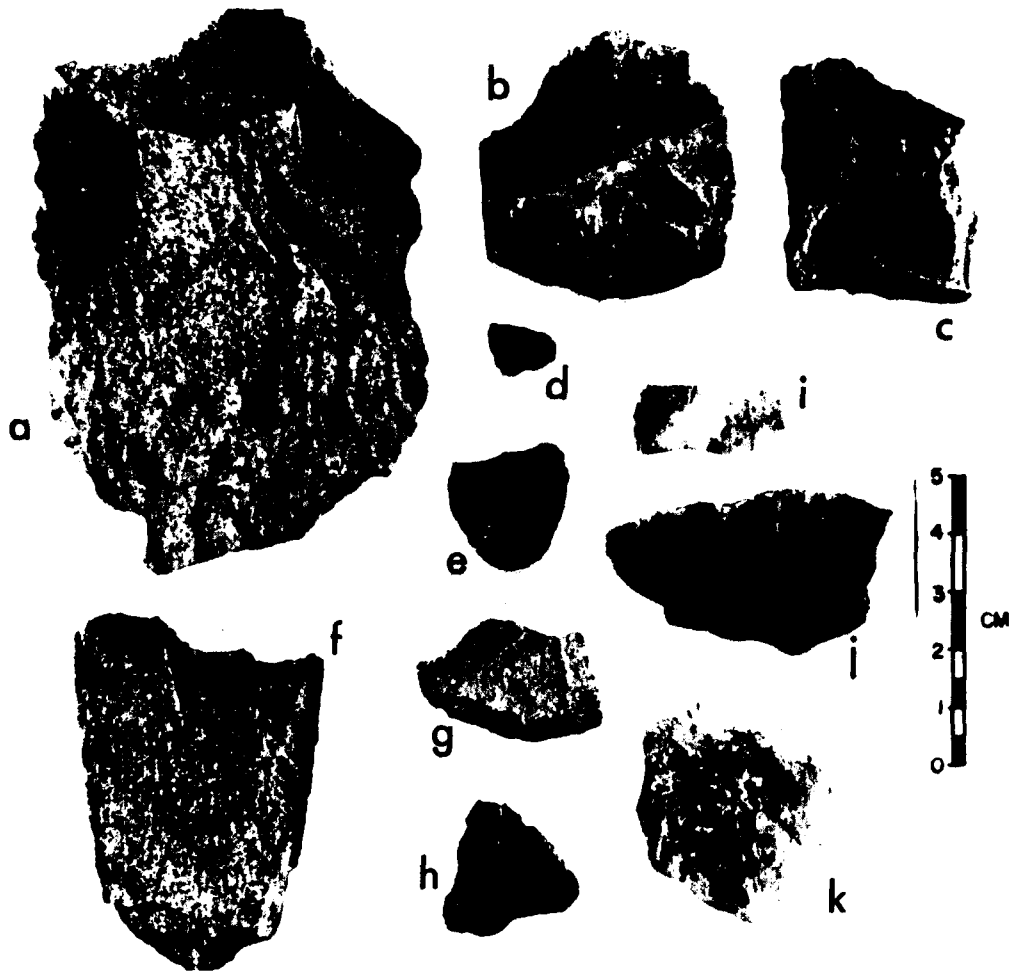

Plate 2. Mill Creek and Kaolin chert debitage from the Neck-in-the-Woods site (23ST196).

Plate 3. Mule Lip (23ST205) artifacts: a-d. projectile points; e. biface; f. side scraper; g. shell tempered body sherd; h-i. Mill Creek hoe flakes.

Plate 4. Gumbo Rise (23ST195A) artifacts: a-c. projectile points; d. biface; e-f. Mill Creek hoe flakes; g. sandstone discoidal; h-j. shell tempered body sherds.

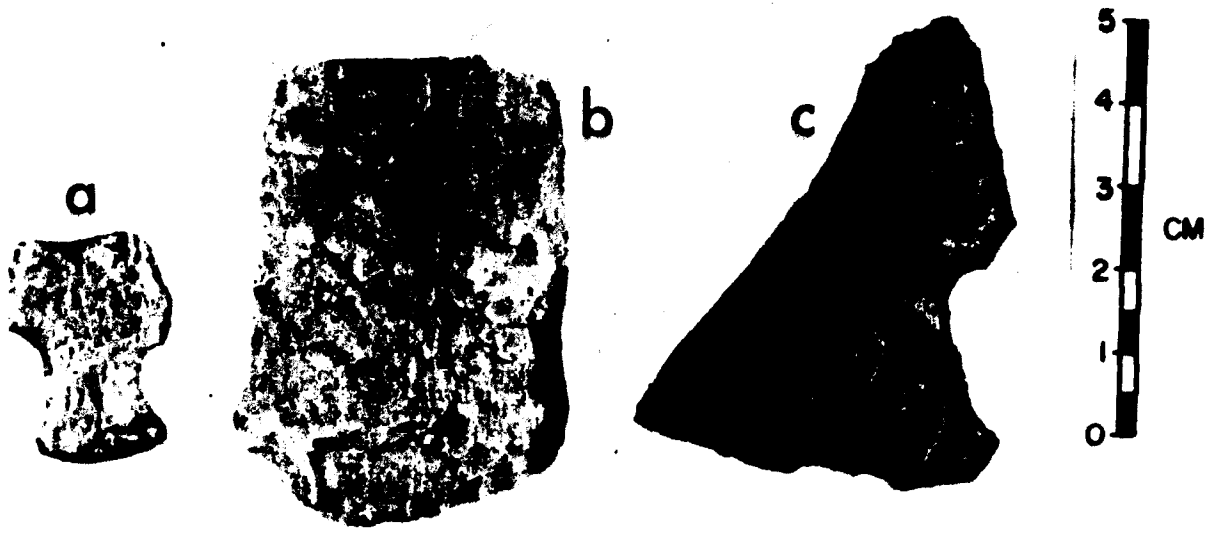

Plate 5. Gumbo Rise (23ST195B) artifacts: a. projectile point; b. chert adze; c. Mill Creek nothed hoe fragment.

Plate 6. Machine excavation of North Test Unit at the Neck-in-the-Woods site (23ST196).

Plate 7. South Test Trench and Feature 1 at the Neck-in-the-Woods site (23ST196).

Plate 8. Shovel scraping the first (south) test unit at the Wild Bob site (23ST204).

APPENDICES

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

§ 60.6 Criteria for evaluation.

The criteria applied to evaluate properties for possible inclusion in the National Register are listed below. These criteria are worded in a manner to provide for the diversity of resources. The following criteria shall be used in evaluating properties for nomination to the National Register, by the National Park Service in reviewing nominations, and for evaluating National Register eligibility of properties affected by Federal agency undertakings.

National Register criteria for evaluation. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

(a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations. Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

(b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

(c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.

(d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

(e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.

(f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

(g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Neck-in-the-Woods Site

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 2.5 Miles Southeast of

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Cape Girardeau X __ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: Missouri CODE:

COUNTY: Scott CODE:

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Southeast Missouri Regional Port Authority

STREET & NUMBER: 1412 (rear) Main St.

CITY, TOWN: Scott City __ VICINITY OF

STATE: Missouri

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: County Clerk's Office, Scott County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: Benton,

STATE: Missouri

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Archaeological Survey of Missouri, Number 23ST196

DATE: 1981 __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Archaeological Survey of Missouri

CITY, TOWN: Columbia

STATE: Missouri

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Neck-in-the-Woods site is located in the Mississippi River alluvial plain adjacent to the northern perimeter of the Scott County Hills. The former channel of Cape La Croix Creek meanders through the floodplain north of the site, and enters the Mississippi River nearby. The floodplain is composed principally of fine sandy soils and black clayey soils. The Scott County Hills are an upland remnant isolated on all sides by the Mississippi River floodplain. These limestone hills are highly dissected and are capped with Pleistocene age loess. The Neck-in-the-Woods site is located on a small colluvial rise, on the floodplain at the base of the Mississippi River bluffs and south of the Cape La Croix Creek channel.

The Neck-in-the-Woods site was first reported by Price (1981) as being a light lithic scatter covering 15 by 15 m. When the site was revisited by St. Louis District (SLD) personnel on 30 June 1983, survey conditions were good--the site area was a fallow agricultural field, grown over in low weeds. Although some time had passed since its last cultivation, the site was easily visible at the surface by virtue of rainsplash and gully erosion. About 70 artifacts were collected at that time (these are described under #8, below).

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Louis District project investigations at the Neck-in-the-Woods site resulted in the delineation of a larger potentially buried prehistoric occupation than was first reported. A Mississippian component was firmly established by the recovery of 7 Mill Creek hoe fragments, 2 chunks of Mill Creek chert, 4 Kaolin chert flakes, 1 Mill Creek pick midsection, and 3 small shell-tempered ceramic body sherds. In addition, one small bipolar microblade core made from Burlington chert was recovered which may relate to the Mississippian occupation. Mississippian microtool industries have been documented at the Cahokia site in Illinois and at the Zebree site in Mississippi County, Arkansas.

Other artifacts from the site include a straight stemmed Late Archaic-Early Woodland projectile point made from Mill Creek chert, and an expanding stemmed projectile point of indeterminate classification and chert type. Debitage collected from Neck-in-the-Woods during the 30 June 1983 survey includes 6 chunks of blocky shatter, 6 chunks which had been utilized somewhat as cores, 7 primary flakes, 13 secondary flakes, 3 bifacial thinning flakes, 4 tertiary or pressure flakes, and 3 pieces of secondary shatter. The debitage displays a relatively wide variety of chert types originating probably from numerous Ozark upland, Mississippi River alluvial gravel, and Scott County Hills sources. The Mill Creek and Kaolin cherts originate from the Shawnee Hills in Union County, Illinois. Other cherts are from the Burlington and Fern Glen formations, both widely dispersed in Illinois and Missouri.

Test excavations at the Neck-in-the-Woods site were conducted on 27-28 July 1983. Attempts made at blading a strip through the site were soon abandoned in favor of two excavation units placed roughly on the site's north-south axis. The first unit, measuring 1.5 by 2.0 m in plan view and designated as the South Test Trench was excavated to a depth of about 1.0 m below the surface. The walls of the cut were profiled, revealing Feature 1.

Feature 1 was defined at a depth of 45 cm below the present-day surface. About 20 cm of this depth is plowzone, meaning that Feature 1 was buried 25 cm below the plowzone. The overburden was made up of a fine silt loam soil which is interpreted as water-deposited

loess, washed off the bluff tops. In profile, Feature 1 appears to be a shallow basin and in plan view it has a circular outline. Feature 1 was plotted, mapped, and photographed in situ. It was then fully excavated and a float sample was taken from the feature fill. The approximately 10-liter float sample contained numerous hickory nut fragments and much wood charcoal, but only one corn kernel. Other material recovered from the pit fill includes one piece of limestone and one piece of sandstone. Material recovered in other, general South Test Trench contexts includes 4 blocky chunks of chert and 2 pieces of sandstone.

The second excavation unit on Neck-in-the-Woods was located 16 m north of the South Test Trench and was designated the North Test Unit. It measures 2 by 2 m in plan view and was first excavated to a depth of approximately 50 cm below the surface. The unit was then shovel-scraped and inspected for cultural features; none were encountered. Permanent datum points were established on the site during excavation and were utilized to map limits of excavation, Feature 1, and site topography. The datum points consist of two steel spikes set on an east-west line perpendicular to magnetic north.

As a result of these archaeological test excavations, the Neck-in-the-Woods site is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This evaluation is offered because the site is partially buried, which process has well preserved the site's subsurface integrity. The site has a potential to yield information pertaining to a range of research questions requiring undisturbed (in this case, unplowed) archaeological deposits. As Feature 1 suggests, the site contains information pertinent to questions about Mississippian subsistence activities in the area, and in addition the Late Archaic-Early Woodland occupation at Neck-in-the-Woods may provide much needed information on these earlier periods, which are poorly understood in the Scott County Hills area.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Neck-in-the-Woods and Wild Bob Sites, Southeast Missouri Port Tract, Cape Girardeau and Scott Counties, Missouri. St. Louis District Cultural Resource Management Reports No. 7. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District. By Timothy R. Pauketat, October, 1983.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than ½ acre

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	16	217,863,0	4124740
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Eastern boundary is intermittent tributary running north into Cape La Croix Creek; southern boundary is base of Mississippi River bluffs; site extends 15 m north of southern boundary and 15 m west of eastern boundary.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

George C. Knight, Staff Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION — DATE

St. Louis District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers — 9/19/83

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

210 Tucker Blvd, North Attn: PD-A — (314) 263-5317

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

St. Louis — Missouri 63105

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE — DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-453

Christopher S. Bond
Governor

State of Missouri
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Post Office Box 809
Jefferson City
65102

John A. Pelzer
Commissioner

Perry M. McGinnis, Director
Division of Budget and Planning

PD-E
PD-A

December 19, 1983

Mr. Jack F. Rasmussen, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division
Department of the Army
St. Louis District
Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Mr. Rasmussen:

Subject: 83110021 - Detailed Project Report and Environmental Assessment for Southeast Missouri Port, Cape Girardeau and Scott Counties, MO

The Missouri Federal Assistance Clearinghouse, in cooperation with state and local agencies interested or possibly affected, has completed the review on the above project application.

We are enclosing the comments received for your consideration and appropriate action. The remaining agencies involved in the review did not have comments or recommendations to offer at this time.

A copy of this letter is to be attached to the application as evidence of compliance with the State Clearinghouse requirements.

Sincerely,

Lois Pohl, Coordinator
Missouri Clearinghouse

LP:cm

Enclosure

cc: Southeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission
Bootheel Regional Planning Commission

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
PO Box 176 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 (314) 751-3195

November 28, 1983

RECEIVED
NOV 30
DIVISION OF
BUDGET AND PLANNING

Miss Lois Pohl
Office of Administration
Room 129, State Capitol
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Re: A-95 # 83110021 - Draft Detailed Project Report and Environmental Assessment for Southeast Missouri Port, Cape Girardeau and Scott Counties

Dear Miss Pohl:

The Department of Natural Resources has reviewed the above noted project and has the following comments:

The Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District has failed to fulfill its responsibilities pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 89-665, as amended) or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations 36 CFR Part 800 "Protection of Cultural and Historic Properties" relative to archaeological sites 23ST196, 23ST204, and 23ST205. These sites, which are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, will be adversely effected by the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the appropriate procedures,

The staff at the Historic Preservation Program within the Department of Natural Resources will be glad to coordinate with the agency on this project. For further information, contact Mike Weichman, Department of Natural Resources, P. O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102; phone: 314/751-4096.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Ron Kucera

Ron Kucera
Deputy Director

RK:kaj

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
210 TUCKER BOULEVARD, NORTH
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

December 30, 1983

Environmental Analysis Branch
Planning Division

Mr. Fred A. Lafser
State Historic Preservation Officer
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Mr. Lafser:

This letter is to request your opinion regarding the eligibility of sites 23ST196, 23ST204, and 23ST205 for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resource survey and test excavations conducted at these three archaeological sites are described in a report by Mr. Timothy R. Pauketat, formerly of my staff. The report is entitled "Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Neck-in-the-Woods and Wild Bob Sites, Southeast Missouri Port Authority Tract, Cape Girardeau and Scott Counties, Missouri" (St. Louis District Cultural Resource Management Report No. 7). The report was transmitted to your office by a letter of September 30, 1983.

It is our opinion that the sites in question are eligible for listing on the National Register. Should you concur, we will prepare and make a request for Determination of Eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Jack F. Rasmussen, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Michael Weichman
Missouri Department of Natural Resources

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 (314) 751-4422

January 4, 1984

Jack F. Rasmussen
Chief, Planning Division
Department of the Army
St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
210 Tucker Boulevard, North
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Re: Proposed Port Authorioty Project (COE), Cape Girardeau & Scott Counties, Missouri

Dear Mr. Rasmussen:

In response to your letter dated 30 December 1983 conerning the above referenced project, the Historic Presersvation Program has reviewed the information provided and has determined that archaeological sites 23ST196, 23ST204 and 23ST205 are eligibile for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It is recommended that the Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District forward the necessary documentation in accordance with 36CFR Part 63 Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places(Interm Regulations) including the Missouri State Historic Preservation's Officer's comments (copy enclosed) to the Keeper of the National Register, Washington, D.C., and to request his opinion as to the eligibility of the aforementioned archaeological sites to the National Register.

The Historic Preservation Program has also reviewed the proposed project and has determined that such action will have an "adverse effect" on archaeological sites 23ST196, 23ST204 and 23ST205. Therefore, in accordance with Section 800.4 (d) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36CFR Part 800) please forward the necessary adequate documentation (see Section 800.13 (b) of the Council's regulations) to the Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, The Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., #809, Washington, D.C. 20004.

Pending completion of this process, you should refrain from taking or sanctioning any action or making any irreversible or irretrievable commitment that could result in an adverse effect on the cultural properties in question or that would foreclose the consideration of modifications or alternatives to the proposed undertaking that could avoid, mitigate, or minimize such adverse effects.

If I can be of further assistance, please call 314/751-4096 or write.

Sincerely,

DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Michael S. Weichman
Chief, Review and Complaince

MSW:jkt

Enclosure: as stated

cc: Michael Quinn, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
George Knight